

One Union: One Label
One Enemy

Industrial Worker

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

Official Western Organ
OF THE
Industrial Workers of the World

VOL. XII, No. 30—(WHOLE No. 710)

Subscription for one year (12 copies) \$2.00
For six months (6 copies) \$1.00

Published as a publication of matter, June 4, 1931, at the office of the publisher, 1010 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

5 Cents a Copy

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION STRUGGLE ON

PLAIN WORDS OF BRITT SMITH ON THE COMMUNISTS

Fakers of the T. U. U. L. Who Attempt to Baffle the Principles For Which He Has Sacrificed His Liberty. Get Well Merited Rebuke From Staunch Industrial Unionist.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., July 19.—The 15th of the month, the class war prisoners in this battle were honored for should I say "demonstrated" by a visit from four of the so-called "communist" birds of prey. They had been attending some kind of a communist convention in New York. They brought the same old line of bologna about mass action and "capitalism would have to be overthrown before the workers could gain the six-hour day and the five-day week."

"Well, the six-hour day can be had when the wage slaves will organize into the I. W. W. and take it. The fakers were strong in the T. U. U. L.—one of their foster-sons. I should have named the B. U. U. L. I have read the history of this "range of reactionary, double-crossing, disrupting politicians, and if the wage-slaves would do the same, they would never be fooled by them. They have nothing to offer the wage workers except disruption, confusion and more misery."

These four birds had the guts to ask what the I. W. W. had done in the last ten years. Well, the 1923 strike gained the freedom of the Chicago coal strike raised the wages of the miners. In the meantime, these so-called communist birds of disruption have done everything possible to slow up organization work of the I. W. W.—in other words they have been playing the masters' game."

The I. W. W. has a great and glorious record and is built up on the bedrock of economic truth—sit on the shifting sands of politics as are the communists. These birds tried to belittle that staunch old warrior, J. P. Thompson, who has been expounding "Revolutionary Industrial Unionism" since long before these birds were ever heard of. Now the so-called communists do not represent one in any way, and that goes for all of their different gangs of political liars. They have no right to use my name to collect funds on my behalf, and I would appreciate it greatly if they would never call me out on any of their visits. The General Defense Committee and its branches represents me at all times. With the best of good wishes to you all, I remain, Yours for the I. W. W.

BRITT SMITH.

JOHN MACDONALD COMES BACK TO TELL HIS STORY

Billings Renews His Application For Pardon and Requests That Returned Witness Be Questioned By the Court.

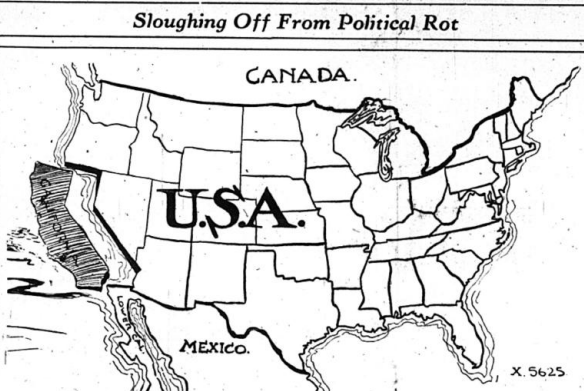
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 19.—With John MacDonald on his way to San Francisco accompanied by lawyers to give his reputation of the framed-up testimony against Tom Mooney and Walter R. Billings, the action of the governor and the Supreme Court is awaited with interest. Billings has asked the Supreme Court to reconsider its adverse decision in the case of his pardon application.

Billings asked the tribunal to summon and take testimony from Jack MacDonald, a state's witness who twice since the conviction of Billings and Thomas J. Mooney has made statements saying his testimony was perjured.

MacDonald is on his way here from Baltimore, where he appeared recently and repudiated his testimony.

Appointment of a commission by the court to completely review the case and subsequent developments was suggested and Billings asked the high tribunal to consider things outside the trial record.

The testimony of most of the prosecuting witnesses was attacked in the rehearing request. It also discussed the previous Supreme Court decision, which inferred if MacDonald relative to his testimony given Billings and Mooney were not actually guilty of having planted the bombs which



Prison Made Twine To Bind Wheat

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS UNION PROTESTS ITS USE IN HARVEST

Little Red Tag That Labels the Bundles Of Twine Symbolizes the Blood of Our Class and Will Taint the Bread Made From Wheat Bound With Such Products.

SEWARD, Neb., July 18.—In quite a number of places in the harvest fields the farmers are using penitentiary twine. Wherever possible the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union No. 110 takes action against this. The I. W. W. stands for free organized labor products. The twine comes in bundles with a little red tag attached upon which appears in black:

MINNESOTA
STANDARD
Average length per lb., 500 feet
MANUFACTURED AT STATE PRISON
TAKE FROM THIS END

The use of this twine made by the unfortunate workers in prison, most of whom are merely victims of the capitalist system, in competition with the products of free labor is an attack upon free institutions. It is resented by every liberty loving man and woman.

The harvest drive of A. W. I. U. 110 is steadily pressing forward. So far many old timers as well as a multitude of new faces are appearing in the ranks of the organization. The constantly growing interest and enthusiasm of the harvest workers in this drive is remarkable. All are talking and thinking about the I. W. W. Most of the new line-ups immediately give aid and co-operation in helping to put the drive across.

There are workers from every state in the U. S. A., and several other sections of the world, in this drive. There are boys from Texas with big hats; there are miners from Colorado and Illinois; mechanics from Detroit and Chicago. They are all here to assist I. U. 110 in its propaganda and organization drive in the harvest fields of North America, and by lending aid to 110 they are building up the entire I. W. W.

The boat in the harvest fields of Nebraska has been intense the last several days, and there are scissorblades working in some districts for as low as \$25.00 per day in the killing heat. Wherever the members of 110 have grouped together in sufficient strength they have been able to better wages and conditions from 25 to 100 per cent.

Now, fellow workers—you who are unemployed—head this way! You have been killed ten persons they had knowledge of who did it.

YOUNG UNDECEIVED ON MACDONALD QUIZ

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 16.—Gov. C. C. Young said last night he had not decided where he will question John MacDonald relative to his testimony given Billings and Mooney were not actually guilty of having planted the bombs which

MONTANA RANGERS AND STOCKMEN MEET AND ORGANIZE TO FIX LOW SCALE OF WAGES IN HARVEST FIELD

Big Hole Stockgrowers Association Is the Employers Form Of Industrial Unionism. Scale of \$2.50 For Mowers and Hay Hands and \$3.50 For Stackers Is Fixed. Now Let the Harvest Workers Get Together in the I. W. W. to Fix Their Scale

DILLON, Mont., July 15.—Having just starting in the Big Hole Valley the Big Hole Valley is one of the largest wild hay producing valleys in western Montana. Big Hole Valley is an inland valley located about 30 miles from the main line of the O. S. L. Dillon is the closest town to get to Big Hole. Then ranchers of the Big Hole come to Dillon or Butte to hire their haying crews. Haying in the Big Hole usually lasts from 30 to 40 days.

Just before haying started in the Big Hole the stockmen and ranchers had a meeting to decide what they were going to pay their haying crews. The ranchers and stockmen are organized in the Big Hole Stockgrowers Association. The meeting passed a resolution calling on all the ranchers in the Big Hole to pay their hay-men only \$2.50 for men on mowers, bull-racks, hay-racks, hay-boats and derricks (speed-up system). The ranchers and stockmen are organized in the Big Hole Stockgrowers Association and they have the organized power to cut the wages in the field ready to fix you up with a card. If no delegate is at hand you get a card by writing to the Butte Bull (agency) informing them about the wage card. If no delegate is at hand you get a card by writing to the Butte Bull (agency) informing them about the wage card. If no delegate is at hand you get a card by writing to the Butte Bull (agency) informing them about the wage card.

During the years 1918 and 1919 the member of the I. W. W. had improved the working conditions and raised the wages in the Big Hole Valley. In spite of the deportation of the I. W. W. members the I. W. W. succeeded in organizing the hay-diggers in the Big Hole Valley. Those very ranchers and stockmen who had met to cut the hay-digger's wages recently had also met in the years of 1918 and 1919 to drive out the I. W. W. members from the Big Hole Valley. When the hay hands were organized in the I. W. W. the wages were the highest and the conditions were improved; now since the hay hands' neglected their organization the wages are cut and the conditions are worse. This goes to prove our contention that if you hay-diggers don't organize in the I. W. W. your wages will be lowered. You either have to organize or take the consequences in form of low wages, more speeding up with a greater output and lower living standard, and finally with the lengthening of the working day.

COMICAL METHODS AT MOCLIPS GET ON THE NERVES OF SHINGLE WEAVERS

Pickets Imported From Skid Road Prove To Be Like the Swarm of Locusts That Fell On Pharaoh's Kingdom.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 18.—The shingle weavers strike has been going on at Smith's shingle mill at Moclipis since June 1. Some of the Communist T. U. U. L. gang who injected themselves into the bucket strike in South Aberdeen in May, 1929, are now at Moclipis. They tried to pull the same tactics at Moclipis that they did in the bucket strike. They brought over a lot of skid road bums from Seattle to eat up the strike funds in the bucket strike. They tried to do the same thing at Moclipis, but the shingle weavers laid down the law to them and it didn't work this time. The 18-year old girl from California who was seeking the limelight was told frankly to either go and buy her own chuck or go back to Seattle. "Fatty" went back to Seattle.

"Fatty" was feeding the skidroad bums imported from Seattle him and eggs, tobacco stinks and pork chops. The dough-bustlers were rolling in luxury and another week or two would have sent them to a physical culture sanitarium for "reducing." "Fatty" likes the fat ones and was trying to make them as roly-poly as herself on the shingle weavers' money.

The refugees from the Seattle skidroad "louped up" the picket action. They say that floss are good for a dog—they keep his mind from being too busy. But the shingle weavers don't like 'em. They prefer troubles to "flosses." They expressed their mind refused to have anything to do with the skid road bums in their meeting on July 13. They have made up their mind to run their own strike.

One T. U. U. L. man went to the longshoremen's union hall to ask for financial support for the strike. The longshoremen's union refused to have anything to do with the strike as long as Holloway was connected with it. One picket is reported to have applied a vaccination needle and asked him how he would like to be an undercover man for the T. U. U. L. in the longshoremen's

BUY A. W. I. U. 110 DRIVE STAMPS

Every class conscious member of the I. W. W. should buy at least one, more if possible, of the 110 drive stamps. The revenue coming from these stamps is to be used to carry on the I. W. W. organization and educational campaign among the harvest workers during 1930.

The stamp, beautifully designed, represents a fellow worker with his hands raised in a dignified gesture looking across the harvest fields towards the rising sun of Industrial Unionism.

The harvest drive is now on full swing and we who are here at the battlefront are giving our best time and efforts to carry the drive onward to the Dominion of Canada. So buy till it hurts, fellow workers! Show solidarity in a material way. A. W. I. U. has always been a cheerful rival towards the efforts of all industrial unions of the I. W. W. So altogether, let's go!—GUY B. ASKEW.

The Industrial Worker

"An Injury to One is an Injury to All"

ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE ENEMY

OFFICIAL
WESTERN
ORGAN

INDUSTRIAL
WORKERS OF THE
WORLD

It should be understood by members and others who read this paper, that it is the policy of the I. W. W. to publish only news of general interest to the membership. It is not a newspaper in the ordinary sense of the word. It is a journal of the Industrial Workers of the World. It is not a newspaper in the ordinary sense of the word. It is a journal of the Industrial Workers of the World.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, one year	\$2.00	Canada and other nations, one year	\$2.50
Six months	1.00	Six months	1.25
Three months	.50	Three months	.75
Single orders U. S. 8 cents		Foreign Single orders, add postage	

Published Once a Week at 1925 Western Ave., Seattle, Wash.

C. E. ELLIS, Editor and Business Manager

Mail Address: Box 1857, Seattle, Wash.
Make all checks and money orders payable to Industrial Worker

THE INTELLECTUAL SQUID:

The squid is a queer fish. When attacked or alarmed it gives forth an ink-like fluid which mucks up the water in its vicinity and makes its get-away in the obscurity thus created. It has a counterpart in the intellectual squid—the social quack who proposes remedies for patching up the capitalist system. His principal function is to give off a muddy line of prattle that mucks up the waters of enlightenment.

We can across this in the American Federationist—it was among the Words of Wisdom compiled by "The Observer."

"Unemployment, if it is preventable, should be prevented. If it is not preventable, it must be assumed by industry as one of the inevitable overhead costs of doing business. Industry already sets aside in prosperous times reserves to be used for paying interest and dividends in dull times, i. e., for carrying its capital overhead. The overhead of labor costs in the fact that wage-earners' families live by the year though they work by the day, and that the labor supply must be nourished in periods of idleness, like the capital supply, so that it may be available when needed."

The error in this line of reasoning is that the source of capitalist profit is considered as a part of the "overhead." To adequately provide for labor thru periods of unemployment as a part of the cost of doing business is to destroy the profits. The profit of capital is the unpaid-for part of labor's product. The fundamental source of profit and dividends lies in the power to use labor at the level of subsistence commodities and to absorb the surplus produced. When the market is glutted with the surplus the workers are laid off and, as "The Observer" observes, "industry sets aside in prosperous times reserves for paying interest and dividends in dull times." If capital is to carry labor thru the periods of unemployment, the reserves set up for this purpose would largely absorb the undivided profits and reserves set up for payment of dividends in slack times.

Running thru all the suggestions for the relief of unemployment is this fundamental misconception of capitalism as a system. It is not due to ignorance. "Amateur economists" and "practical men," the intellectual squids of the liberal class haven't the guts to say it frankly. They analyze the problem quite clearly but when they come to the answer, they shy at the radical conclusion indicated. Then comes as a substitute, some impractical suggestion that confuses the issue and reminds one of the inky muck thrown off by a squid fish making his escape from a threatening situation.

Let these intellectual squids understand that capital already sets up its reserves for the purpose of insuring that "the labor supply shall be available when needed." This reserve, or rather overhead expense, is called charity. It is a legitimate charge which is deductible in income tax returns. It provides for community chests, Salvation Army, mission flags, broad lines, slumlord work, religious contributions and the like. Of course, it is an inadequate provision. Its only purpose is to insure that a sufficient supply of labor power may be "available when needed." It is not the purpose of the capitalist master, any more than it was of the chattel slave master, that his slaves shall perish. It is not his purpose that too many of them shall sink below the level of a certain required efficiency during periods of slack times. They must be preserved for future use and further exploitation.

But there is no sentiment in this. Charity in business is a "business proposition." The practical purpose of a sufficient supply of available labor power without burdening industry with too great a charge. To insure this, the birth rate is stimulated among the slaves by making birth-control information unavailable to them. The fountains of supply of slave life are not to be dried up. The slaves must be allowed to breed redundantly in order that children may swarm and at least teach the stage of youth—that profitable cream of their existence so prized by capital for the purpose of exploitation. Charitable care of this in a measure way with sufficient nourishment to permit the vigorous to survive the cycle of unemployment; while religious consolation eases the aged and discarded into oblivion with promises of an Eden of bliss to compensate for the fullness of life robbed from their lives.

Prof. Nystrom in "Economic Principles of Consumption" shows that 86 per cent of persons gainfully employed receive less than \$2,000 per annum. It has been determined by investigations that \$2,500 is necessary to "provide the minimum requirements and allow a very narrow margin for emergencies, such as illness, unemployment, old age or savings." The same authority shows that 11,000,000 persons are living below the poverty line; another 62,000,000 are between the bare subsistence level and the minimum of comfort in life; 20,000,000 are in comfort; 15,000,000 are moderately well-to-do; 10,000,000 are well to do; and some 2,000,000 live on a liberal standard with an income above \$10,000 a year.

The profit system is continually concentrating, merging and mechanizing industry with a view to narrowing the limits of those who live above the subsistence level and increasing the numbers of those who live below it. At the same time, the intellectual squids scatter false reports to cover the process. They point out the fact that 410,000 corporations in the United States are "owned" by 20,000,000 stockholders and that the numbers of these stockholders has increased in recent years. Prof. Nystrom demolishes this fiction of the intellectual squids by pointing out that most of these stockholders are the same persons counted over and over as stockholders holding investments in the different corporations. When these are counted down to actual individuals, the number of stockholders divides to 2,338,000 in 1924. Of these 2,338,000, 1,280,000 own less than \$2,500 from all sources. The remaining 689,000 individuals evidently received the remainder of the income from corporate stocks. This analysis effectively dispenses of the myth of employee stockholding.

A predatory system cannot be reformed or "stabilized." It is not based upon the will or disposition of individuals; it is a mechanism that has grown up out of the struggle for existence. It works like any other machine. It consumes fuel. The fuel in this case is the bodies of exploited slaves. The purpose of the machine is to grind out profits. The only requirement of the mechanism is that an adequate supply of good fuel be available at the cheapest possible price compatible with efficiency. It is necessary that this fuel be consumed in the production of commodities sold for profit. To raise the cost of the fuel to defeat the purpose of the machine. To divert the profits back to the workers is to reverse the purpose of the machine which is to transfer the life energies of slaves to the product.

It is thus apparent that capitalism cannot be reformed without defeating its mechanical purpose and destroying its functions. To observe this fact is to interfere with the logical evolutionary remedy. Capitalism grew out of a system rendered obsolete by evolution and progress. It will go the way of its predecessor. There is no compromise possible between an exploited slave class and their exploiters.

Prof. Nystrom's error in this line of reasoning is that to lessen the profit of the master class, the working day must be shortened, not with the object of stabilizing capitalism as these intellectual squids imagine or assert, but as a logical and inevitable step in the system. To build the structure of the new society within the shell of the old requires a constant struggle to increase the power of the increasing numbers of the proletariat, those who have nothing to lose but their power. Shortening the working day by organized effort is a step in that direction. Union strength should be built up with this end in view. Nothing is gained by obscuring the ultimate purpose of the machine. The machine of production and cease production for profit. Profit is unpaid wages. It is made by withholding from labor the product of its hands. To attempt to assign a portion of the product of the machine to the machine itself and call it "overhead" is intellectual obfuscation. It will be fought as strenuously as the effort to take the whole. The object of labor is to take all. The purpose of organization is to build power to take all. The six-hour day is a step in this direction. Let us work for it with the one purpose in view, the ultimate elimination of a useless class of parasites—the idle investing capitalist who gambles in human lives as he gambles in stocks and bonds. The technique of industry is here and just as available for production for use as it is for producing the stakes for which capitalists gamble. Put it in the hands of the workers and the chosen technicians. It is the rightful heritage of the human race—not the few.

The Unemployed

CALGARY, Alta., July 15.—When I saw 1400 men lining up for meal tickets in this little town, I thought came to me that the life of a worker is hell, unemployed or working, and that it is time for a change. So I wrote the enclosed lines. With the political parties playing football with the unemployed question, a fellow reality of the necessity of unity and solidarity of the workers to achieve anything, realizes that no high tariff or low tariff moves will guide them into the commonwealth of toil.

They knock upon the factory gate,
The unemployed.

Condemned to idleness their fate,
The unemployed!

"No men are wanted" reads a sign;
Starvation, hunger, means this line

To men whose weapons are their hands,
To men whose weapons are their hands

Inside the gates the whirling wheels
Sing songs of greed,
And curses about the men, who feel
The whip of greed.

The profits of profit grin and smile,
Drunk and debauched, debauched and vile,
Doped by the wine of greed!

Will misery always be your fate,
Oh working class?

Will slavery always be your state,
Oh working class?

Remember, might is always right!
Unite, oh workers, oh unite!

To free, to free your class.

—HERBERT KERSTEN.



Nearly all the editors of the San Francisco unanxious environment, and "the fact, he is expressing himself.

That capitalist justice is fraught with crude brutality and clownish antics was revealed recently in the Minsky case, when Governor Young of California unintentionally dropped his mask and called upon the friends of Money to produce one John McDonald, a hoodlum, when the California corporations used as their main witness to frame Money and send him to the "house joint" of San Quentin.

If the friends of Money can produce the hoodlum, asserted Young, there may still be a chance for Money to gain his release.

People who search for justice under capitalism put us in mind of the hundreds of workers in San Francisco who are now searching the ashbins for prosperity.

In singing that good old song, "Bring Back my Head to Me," San Francisco, "the city that knows how" evidently put its foot into the barnyard jelly up to the knee lately; for the angel winged politician, McDonald is like the wandering cat who comes back at night to spit the beans.

The trouble with "the sayings of great men," so ardently quoted by the bourgeois, is that the sayings are usually superficial, meretricious, and can be imitated by a ten year old school girl. For instance, the sayings of Mr. Coolidge and President Hoover are so fatuous and childish that they are not worth publication and could never find their way into print with an intelligent journalist. They are simply mounds of nonsense, nonsensical thoughts with other mounds.

That the workers cannot expect any justice from politicians is adequately attested by the case of Money and Billings. The workers organize as a class and set up a case. Everybody knows that Money and Billings are innocent of the San Francisco bomb outrages, yet the two men lie and rot in the house infested prisons of California, while Governor Young of California recently announced that he will hold an interview with John McDonald, "key witness" of the Money-Billings case, until after it is ascertained who is going to be the next governor of California.

The corporations of California, which framed Money and Billings in the first place, still rule California with an iron hand, and will do so as long as capitalism lasts. Justice and capitalism are never compatible, and every man under this diabolical social system has his price. So the only justice that will ever be obtained by the working class will be when they organize as a class and set up a sufficient power to demand justice. Wishing for justice under capitalism is as futile as wishing for everlasting life as a human race. Don't blame Governor Young; he is simply the product of, when you are dead.

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A Free Scholarship

WORK PEOPLES COLLEGE, DULUTH, MINN.
Including Board, Lodging and Tuition for the Term Beginning Dec. 1st, 1930 and Ending March 30, 1931.

Will Be Given To The Member Sending In The Largest Number of Subscriptions To THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Between Now and November 1st, 1930.
Thru the gift of a member of the I. W. W. who is interested in increasing the circulation of the paper, The Industrial Worker is enabled to make this offer. The scholarship has been paid for and is within the reach of any active worker who wants to do a little hustling for subs.

THE CONDITIONS ARE SIMPLE
Get a sub book by writing the Industrial Worker, Box 1857, Seattle, Wash. Send in your name for registration as one of the contestants, giving your card number and address. If you are unknown better get the endorsement of a job employer or branch secretary for reference.

Every sub sent in will be credited to your account. Credits will be counted on the basis of one yearly subscription at \$2. Subscriptions for six months and three months will count as one-half and one-fourth of one full sub. Renewals will count the same as new subs when obtained by contestants.

If you win the contest, the paid scholarship will be sent you immediately after November 1st and the winner's name published in the Industrial Worker.

If you don't win the scholarship you will be paid a 40 per cent commission on all subs sent in. So you can't lose.

REGISTER NOW AND WIN.

USE THIS FORM:

Industrial Worker, Box 1857, Seattle, Wash.—
Please register my name as a contestant in the subscription contest for the free scholarship at Work Peoples College.

My name is

Card Number

P. O. Address

Reference

Give name of Delegate or Secretary.

We must learn to view the efforts of the "boss" as constituting a sorry zero.

Power companies actually lay the only outlays that put out their product at 15 times its cost.

Labor power is sold at cut-rate prices. The cost to produce labor power for one day is the cost of "3 squares," plus incidentals, all told, say, \$3.00.

Fifteen times \$2 equals \$45.00. Forty-five dollars, then, is a days pay for a workman if he cares to charge like the power companies do.

Power companies are able to charge 15 times the cost of a volt or watt of power; plus "extra" perambulations of well-off motorists because they are organized—no company.

Labor must sell its power at cut rates—sometimes below cost—because it is organized as individuals; is not known as labor but as laborers—notice the split.

The writer is wrong as hell; but right, nevertheless—Although too damned much perfume in "3c" Addeen's writings.

An "I see day" check needs a Ford, pint of hooch and a package of cigarettes. Isn't love wonderful?

Hays, Kan.—At this writing, Tuesday, June 25, we are on the verge of being drafted into harvest work, to make the acquaintance of that famous "big winter state."

There is a hitch to the program. Some of the wages offered look as if they had been imported here from my old homelands, Germany, Conway Springs, Kans. Then again the farmers are casting sheep's eyes at the harvest hand's dollar, instead of the dollar's eye at the harvest hand.

Not a bad idea, it seems. It sometimes pays to pop-off.

"Clarendon, Tex. 22.—(A. P.)—The county State Bank was robbed of \$7,500 by two unmasked men at the noon hour today."

The dirty rascals! They didn't have the decency to wear masks. What's this world coming to anyway? The fingers have been on the ground up and now those robbers committing rare-faced robbery in broad daylight. Watson, the arsenic kick!

Five years back I said, "If Babe Ruth is worth \$50,000, Bob Shawkey is worth a million," which goes to show I know something else besides Industrial Unionism. I know how to place a value on a man's knowledge, however you please.

Yesterday a granger brought 100 "fries" (chickens) into town and sold them for 115—an unlucky number; 15 cents a piece—about the unlucky number—the man must be hoodooed. That 115 is what is known as "farm-relied."

O wot a relief! The 115 is to be paid by Corn-wit (packed in Uruguay) 40 cents a short lb.

The federal farm board what stabilizes corporation is on a larger scale what a community chest is on smaller—and just about as charitable.

The six-hour day is a step in this direction. Let us work for it with the one purpose in view, the ultimate elimination of a useless class of parasites—the idle investing capitalist who gambles in human lives as he gambles in stocks and bonds. The technique of industry is here and just as available for production for use as it is for producing the stakes for which capitalists gamble. Put it in the hands of the workers and the chosen technicians. It is the rightful heritage of the human race—not the few.

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I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Issued by The General Executive Board.

INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY, weekly newspaper in English, official organ of the I. W. W., 52 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at 555 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, weekly newspaper in English, 52 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at Seattle, Wash. Address Box 1857.

SOLIDARIDAD, bi-weekly newspaper in Spanish, 52 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at New York City, N. Y. Address Box 52, Station D.

TIE VARAUTEEN, Finnish monthly magazine, 32 pages, \$1.75 a year; single copies 15 cents. May and December issues, 25 cents. Published at 24 Lake Avenue North, Duluth, Minn.

INDUSTRIALIST, Finnish daily newspaper, 52 a year, \$2.75 a year; single copies 15 cents. Published at 24 Lake Avenue North, Duluth, Minn.

BERMUNKAS, Hungarian weekly newspaper, 52 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at 555 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

IL PROLETARIO, Italian weekly newspaper, 52 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at Brooklyn, N. Y. Address Box 24, Station T.

JEDNA VELKA UNIE, Czech-Slovakian weekly newspaper, 52 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at 1606 Blue Island Ave., Pilsen St., Chicago.

STATE POLICE CLUB AND BEAT FLINT STRIKERS

Spontaneous Walk-Out of Fisher Body Workers of Flint, Mich. Is Occasion For Coarse Rule and Usual Gunman Brutality.

By CLAUDE ERWIN.

FLINT, Mich., July 15.—Since June 26, when 400 men walked out of the Fisher Body Works in this city, a strike had been in progress which has been punctuated with every sort of police brutality and illegal invasion of constitutional rights—beatings, search without warrant, seizure and destruction of strikers' property, deportation of citizens, unlawful arrests and the usual reign of gangster gunmen and thugs. Women have been assaulted, men driven from their homes and two, Todor Andonoff and Alfred Getts, taken out of town and beaten with a rubber hose.

The strike came when the Fisher corporation cut the wages on piece work. The change in production methods and piece rates affected the planters and install-fishers. They were unorganized and walked out themselves. There was no agitation or incitement to strike by outside forces.

The company called the cuts "readjustments." They denied that they were cutting wages. The increasing manner of the wage-cutting was particularly irritating. The method of cutting the rate was this: A certain percentage of the operations, each at a different rate. A new machine which makes the part for one operation is installed. The new single operation takes less time than the former operations. The worker receives the same pay for the new single operation that he did for the two former ones. But the new single operation takes more time than either of the former two. The worker is cheated. The rate of the new single operation is 20 to 30 per cent. The rate of the former two is 30 to 40 per cent. The rate of the new single operation is 20 to 30 per cent. The rate of the former two is 30 to 40 per cent.

On July 14, the trimmers on upholstery joined the walk-out and swept thru the plant urging all the workers to join them. A general walk-out followed. The strike from 80 to 90 per cent effective. There are no accurate figures as to the actual number who struck. At this time the Communist "Auto Workers Union" which had some few members among the strikers, sent in speakers and attempted to organize them in the usual haphazard fashion. Their inexperienced leaders took the hint. Upon leaving the plant, the workers formed a parade with autos which went down Saginaw street in an orderly manner for two miles to the Buick plant where it was made. A few of these joined the Fisher plant strikers but there was no general walk-out. The strike was made to get them out. The strike was spontaneous and utterly unorganized and unplanned. It was the usual exhibition of exasperation, spurred into action without forethought or deliberation.

On July 22nd, the strikers, irritated by the silence of the city press, appeared carrying banners boycotting the Flint Journal. A general Motors organ. The kept pressing in the usual manner calling the strike a communist uprising provoked by employers' lying version of the trouble.

The General Motors controlled daily organs were silent concerning the opening day's happenings. They awaited the strike news which they knew the state police would be prompt in making.

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WOMEN AND GIRLS DO FARM LABOR WHILE MEN DO HOUSEWORK

PASCO, Wash., July 17.—This is a great country. I have a job for two days at 30c per hour and board yourself. That's what you eat in town, paying from 35c up to 75c a meal, and 50c for a room.

I was working on a farm—say, some farm? You see nothing but women and girls working there. It was the first time in my life I worked with a woman. I thought that was a good one. I asked her where her man was.

"At home, taking care of the home and babies," she said.

"I thought to myself, isn't that nice. 'Is he a union man?' I asked."

"No," she answered. "Why?" I said, "I would hate to see much time and paper to write it all down. 'Anyway,' I said, 'Why not join the Industrial Workers of the World?'"

"Oh, the I. W. W.," she said. "Well, I would like to see the I. W. W. come and take the farm away from me."

"You better join," I told her, "and help things along. We are sure going to get what we are going after."

DEL. 14-60.

They said there had been no wage cut and that the workers had no grievance. The strikers picked the plant of the Fisher corporation and formed another parade to proceed to the Buick plant.

The line was in disorder but the police and they charged the line of autos repeatedly, beating up men and women. A parade was broken up and proceeded with open cars from the sidewalks by citizens.

On July 23rd the picket lines were attacked by the police and many workers were clubbed and arrested. The Fisher plant was closed down until July 26th. In the interval, the strikers made an effort to get organized, but their meeting was broken up and their halls were raided, the police burglarizing all their literature, books and membership cards.

Secured leaders were thrown in jail. The strikers then formed an independent union, disavowing communist leadership and the "Auto Workers Union." Their elected executive committee met with R. J. Whiting, manager of the Flint plant, on July 5 and discussed demands. They were receiving of the wage cut, piecework at the rate of \$1.25 per hour for men and 75c for women average time, a day rate of \$1 an hour when there is not piece work for men and 60 cents for women.

Whiting offered to take back the strikers without discrimination on the condition that they would work for a period of 30 days. He wanted time to figure out scales however, and in the meantime would go into effect. The offer was refused.

On July 7th the company opened the gates and made a bid for jobs. The city and state police drove the pickets away from the plants, following them up with clubs and driving them beyond the city limits, clubbing them for a distance of four to seven miles. No discrimination was shown and many families men with homes in the city were clubbed away from their residences. Meetings were broken up and prohibited.

Under this attack, many of the strikers, unorganized and without strategy or experience have returned to work. The city judges were taken from them and they were given beginners' rates. Many were old employees. About 200 are still out. The city judges were taken from them and they were given beginners' rates. Many were old employees. About 200 are still out.

Alaska Railroad Repair Lags

Funds Provided For Repairs Vanish and Repair Gangs Are Short Handed While Labor Waits For Times to Pick Up.

Special to the Industrial Worker.

By SOURDOUGH.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, July 12.—The Alaska Railroad runs from Seward to Fairbanks, a distance of 476 miles. It is government owned. At present it's roadbed, ties, bridges, etc., are in very much run down condition. Congress, some time ago, made an appropriation to repair the road and work was started but it had to cease because the funds vanished, how or where is not generally known. But congress is not going to be left in the dark.

Five thousand dollars have been recently appropriated to send three members of the House to Alaska to investigate. In the meantime ties, timbers, rails and other materials are strewn along the 476 miles of right-of-way and labor plenty is idle because of the lack of funds to put things in motion.

There are at least three hundred men idle in Fairbanks and as many more in Anchorage waiting for work that will not start this year. For when the Junket gets started and thru their investigations and report, work, incident with them, set in—then God help the hopeful bones stranded in these bleak towns of next winter.

Section gangs on this road are working to thirty miles apart and are twenty much short-handed. Three men, including the line superintendent, are in any gang. In some cases less. Wages are \$4.50 for eight hours. Board and bath included.

The little business men are kidding the hundreds of workers here telling them to stick around. "Work," they say, "will kick in." It is the most that is in any gang. In some cases less. Wages are \$4.50 for eight hours. Board and bath included.

The Fairbanks Exploration Co. has built a ninety-six mile reclamation ditch. Work was started in May, 1926, and its completion was expected in three years. But the job was done ahead of time. Here now it was done.

They started the work with far more men than was necessary. But the weather conditions were not and the work was put into effect. "Lax" workers, those who could not or would not hit the ball, were discharged. Those who were to remain had to hit it.

Not only did these men build the 96 mile ditch but they also built a good-sized town, electric plant, roads, etc.

Weather conditions were not and the work was put into effect. "Lax" workers, those who could not or would not hit the ball, were discharged. Those who were to remain had to hit it.

There are still twenty-five men employed working twelve-hour shifts. Twenty-five to cover 56 miles of ditch is very inadequate. Common labor receives \$5.25 a day (12 hours) ditch walkers, 62c a day.

We should mention that the cost of living in Fairbanks and Anchorage is very high. Fresh eggs sold in restaurants are 50c a piece. Cold storage ones, 25c; other things in proportion.

Under this way, some of us would appreciate the measure of Industrial Unionism. The Industrial Worker is sure getting better and better every day.

"No, I'm a Lutheran," he apologized, "and I want a man for a leader here."

"Well, sir, I'm one of the best large capitalists from 'little of New York,' who are you paying?"

"Oh, I'm paying same as the rest, \$4 a day and five meals."

"But, mister, isn't that four dollars and fifty cents for a full grown man that came all the way from the city to make his fortune out here in harvest fields?"

"It is," he admitted, "but I can't afford to pay more because I'm getting only 40 cents for my work."

"Why, I thought you said you were heading your wheat—how can you sell your wheat for 40 cents if you're getting 40c—it sure you don't sell it 'on the stack' do you?"

"No, of course not—I sell it after it's threshed."

"Late in the fall, well, how do you know you will get only 40 cents for it—it must be \$1.00."

"I don't know."

"Well, now, if I put out for you \$4 because the wheat only 40c—I want you to get my share of it after you sell for \$1.00."

"I don't know."

"Neither do I John, but, just to show you I'm a good gambler as you, I'll take a chance: I'll go out for \$4.50 and let you have you can get the rest of the money—speculators are you game?"

"No, four dollars is all I'll pay."

"Well, then the deal is all over—I want you all the risks—you're no sport."

—T. B.

MEDICAL FEES COLLECTED FROM WORKERS USED TO FIGHT CLAIMS

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 15.—Suits to recover \$10,492 from Claire Bowman, state director of labor and industries, for alleged illegal collection of medical fees from the fund, was filed in Thurston county superior court July 11 by Attorney General John H. Dunbar.

Accident fund workers to insure their property treatment when they are injured, the complaint said, were used to pay court costs in fighting the appeals of the same workmen.

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD ON THE SKIDROAD

Last week's issue of Industrial Worker made mention of a bread-line for cats that is now established in New York City. Let those who may think we were jesting in the matter look up the Seattle Times for July 16th and read Mary Lee's heart rending sob and plea for the poor, neglected pigeons of Seattle.

The poor things are not fed regularly and when they are fed at all, it is improper, and unwholesome food is given.

Poor pigeons! Kind hearted Mary Lee! We cannot share your grief or commiserate with you over the fate of the poor birds. Let us do not feel for birds and animals but because we feel for ourselves and our human kind. We see too many tragedies nearer home, many of our class suffering from want and hunger—old men, young men, strong men, delicate men, all left on the street standing for hours in bread lines, waiting for a miserable bowl of soup. We see the men in these lines for a state of looks that denies men's eyes but also the look of shame pride that they must so humiliate themselves in public.

And that bread-line conducted by the V. I. W. W. What a travesty! What a mockery! What a Crime! The criminals we should reckon with are not behind prison bars. They are those who foster a state of looks that denies men's eyes but also the look of shame pride that they must so humiliate themselves in public.

They shall laugh to scorn your power that now holds the world in awe.

They shall spit upon your customs; they shall trample on your law; they shall come up from life's desert to your burdened banquet hall; they shall turn your wine to wormwood, and your honey into gall.

Diszy Whirl was three games of rummy. He was highly excited. After partaking of a full meal he mounted the stop-box and delivered his peroration (tragedy) against the I. W. W. His specialty is character assassination.

Diszy, by the way, is skilling for the "LOGGERS," a combination rummy joint, physical labor, and employment den. Rummy is the most modern manifestation of Socialism. "A Shiller" as everyone should know is a shady character who plays for the house, lies for the house, and steals for it.

THE "UNION LOAN OFFICE" is a valuable addition to the industrial plan is present. Its second-hand, mother-den, dress-bearing garments are being moved by hand to the "CENTRAL LOAN OFFICE" on Washington Street.

The clerk owners have ever been unfair to organized workers, especially loggers. A loggish fellow from their place years ago has never been lifted.

A pedestrian traffic jam on BUG HOUSE CENTER, the immediate vicinity of O'Hannan's second-hand success (sawed). Cause? "Grassie Ball" dressed in a rescued suit, a 25c straw hat and his neck washed. "Mike and Ike" had to clear the congestion. "Grassie Ball" voted for Al last election day. He yawned. Communism every other day.

Kamrade Steiner, the ideal behelver with whippers, said among other things: "Thompson's knowledge of the labor movement was far superior to that of any man in the audience including himself." Then he proceeded to treat it asunder! His logic took the form of slander, distortion, and lies that we are glad to say did not make it. He then introduced Diszy Whirl as "one of the best of the I. W. W. labor movement." Even I can learn much from him. Some no, doubt, recalling what Cincinnati Fat said about the poor "God help the labor movement."

More and more patrons are flocking to the Bazaar of America's broad line. They fed over four hundred at 6:00 p.m. Supper hours are from 4:30 to 6:00 p.m. The Bazaar is held at the corner of Washington Street and Railroad Avenue.

VANCOUVER, B. C. SECRETARY

JOIN THE I. W. W.!

HETCH HETCHY HETCHY KILLS TWELVE MORE WORKERS

San Francisco, Calif., July 15.—Reported and fatal accidents have occurred in the tunnel work of Hetch Hetchy water project that it being built by the city and county of San Francisco in the foothills of the Coast Range in Southern Alameda and Santa Clara Counties. The latest occurred at 12:40 a. m. July 15 when a gas explosion snuffed out the lives of twelve workers. Fatalities have been especially numerous in the past month. On June 8 eight men were killed in a gas explosion at Calaveras dam tunnel only a few miles away from the scene of the latest slaughter. On June 19, twelve men were stricken with poisoning at the Del Valle camp, six miles from Livermore while eighteen were taken ill with the same symptoms at Mitchell camp, a few miles east of Del Valle camp, the following day.

Accidents here. It was murder cold and deliberate. The work on this vast project which is to supply adequate water for San Francisco has been going on for ten years or more. The chief cause of those in control is to get the work done as cheaply as possible. The lives and limbs of workers are sacrificed to the cost of the project in not supplying adequate protective measures and machinery has been repeatedly charged with neglect. Men whose duty it was to test for gas ahead of the men were not tested for gas. No gas masks were kept at entrances; motors with unovered generators throwing out sparks were sent into the tunnel; and the work was done in the dark as often as in the manner provided by law; blowers of lower pressure were substituted—all to save money—at the cost of human life repeatedly reported in the prints.

The city fathers have as usual promised to investigate and make the cause of investigations have always resulted in white washes for the negligent parties. The accidents have always been laid upon mysterious and unpreventable "acts of God." The recent poisoning was attributed to some recent micrococci, bacteria, and the cause of the poisoning was not even grub-bait that isn't scientific.

Organize in the I. W. W. Laws placed the statute books by politicians never and never will be enforced. Organize and appoint your own pit committees. Then we shall have conscientious unionism. These holes before we go into them. Where the report of our committees is adverse we will not go into them. It takes organized men to save human lives. That is why it is the lives of unorganized workers that are always sacrificed. To fail to organize is to condone the murder of your class and kind.

HENRY FORD LAYS OFF
20,000 MEN

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—It's vacation time in Detroit. King Henry of Timineansa issued a royal decree through his capital of five weeks vacation for all his faithful subjects a two weeks vacation WITH PAY. The vacation was to begin July 12. It was to last for two weeks. 20,000 of Ford's employees have been laid off. The vacation is to be extended indefinitely. 98 per cent of the men were turned off from their homes—the insignia of the Order of Intimazina—taken from them as they passed the gates for the last time. That means more than 20,000 men with the pay-roll. King Henry promised some of them that they would be re-attached to the unbroken cord that feeds them "if he needed them again."

The laying off process began July 7th. Since then about 20 per cent of the total number of employees of the Ford plant have been discharged.

NEW SEATTLE SECRETARY

Charles Harmon has succeeded Harry J. Clark as secretary of the Seattle Joint Branches upon the expiration of Clark's term of office. All communications for the Seattle Joint Branches should be addressed to the new secretary, Charles Harmon, Box 365, Seattle, Wash.

Papers in Spokane

I. W. W. papers can be bought from the newsway at all times during the day at the corner of Washington Street and Trent Avenue. Also at the I. W. W. hall at 223 N. Bond Street. They are also for sale at the corner of Washington Street and Trent Avenue.

Papers For Sale In Sacramento

Any fellow worker passing through California who wants to do organization work and buy the papers can do so by getting in touch with Ira Pope in Sacramento, California. The Worker and Solidarity are for sale at 204 E. Washington Street, Sacramento, Calif.

IRA POPE, Sta. Del.

L. W. W. Papers in Calgary

Delegate 40-A-O, A. F. Harbaugh is selling papers in Calgary and can be found at 550 4th Ave. W. Any fellow workers or wishing to stamp up can do so.

Many Volumes in One

A New Pamphlet That Covers in Eighty Pages the Synopsis of a Quarter Century of Industrial Unionism.

"TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM"

Many phases of the I. W. W. in history, theory and practice are covered in this brief work written by the organizers, educators and leaders of the movement.

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The Way of the Wobblie F. W. Thompson
The Colorado Conquest J. Delaney
International Relations of the I. W. W. Clifford B. Ellis
At the Crossroads Joseph Wagner
John A. Gahan

For a brief and authoritative survey of what the I. W. W. is, and what it teaches and practices in action, this pamphlet is the best that has ever been published.

The pamphlet sells for twenty cents. In bundles of ten or more the price is twelve cents per copy. It may be bought from Branches or will be mailed direct from I. W. W. Headquarters, 555 W. Lake St., Chicago.

An Analysis of Graft

The History, Practice and Psychology of the Most Characteristic Institution of Capitalism Is Treated From a Proliferation Point of View.

By HUBERT LANGEROCK

This monograph on "Graft" will run in a series of instalments in the Industrial Worker. The author is one of the ablest Marxists living today. But aside from his proletarian views, Langerock is also an economic scholar and analyst of remarkable ability. It is long since a proletarian work of current interest and power has appeared. The irruption of the Russian upheaval has so obsessed the minds of our ablest writers that the mere passing events of the present moment have diverted them and biased their judgment for the moment. In this series, the stream of proletarian thought again runs clear and strong with the strength of realism and clear vision. We trust our readers will keep the files containing this monograph, at least until it is published in book form. It is well worth the study of the proletarian student and the Industrial Worker is fortunate, indeed, in being able to present it to its readers.

GRAFT IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

In nearly all countries and largely in the measure that they may be called political democracies, graft in public administration becomes an accomplished fact. The people of a democracy, in its initial conception, seem loath to deal with the political state. As technological and racial development concentrate the ownership of productive capital into fewer hands, public administration ceases to be an emanation of the people and becomes a form of social restraint imposed by the ruling class. In the latter stage, its personnel begins to evince a distinct propensity towards graft.

Dr. A. L. P. Dennis, writing of a recent trip through Bohemia, says the petty graft is still continued in some degree, and is mainly in respect to education and land. It was quite open that a candidate for a small position as a clerk and a clerk admitted that he had frequently to cross the path of a higher up in the administrative graft in order to secure an appointment. In the Land Office has charge of the distribution of the large estates there could be found many instances of trickery that could not bear investigation. Some of the landowners, in making up their private budgets, put down a certain sum for bribery as a matter of course, and the officials of the new state of Czechoslovakia are taxed with that kind of business, they expostulate that there is a new state and that there exists delay and confusion in every phase of public administration. And yet, Czechoslovakia is one of the healthiest of European countries from a point of view of public morality.

Perhaps one of the reasons for this prevalence of petty graft is the fact that many branches of the public service, the pay is ridiculously small. In the C. S. the pay is better but, in spite of this, there may be found an increasing tendency towards the creation of a grafting bureaucracy. One of the healthiest causes for pride in their country of the immigrants of thirty years ago was the relative simplicity of the administrative functions, the police was not used in matters of public administration and the personnel was both unobtrusive and reserved in its attitude. In a quarter of a century the American administrative personnel has been increased much faster than the population and nearly all its members are uselessly hostile to the average citizen up to the moment where he makes it worthwhile for them to change their attitude.

We shall posit some concrete illustrations of this general statement in a detailed study of some specific forms of administration.

NATURALIZATION GRAFT

A special form of administrative graft which has taken huge proportions is that connected with the naturalization of aliens. This form of graft becomes exceedingly important in the presence of the large patriotic hosts of those who indulge in it and the often complete indifference to nationalism of those who benefit by it. Naturalization becomes actual usucapion to the immigrant who needs his second papers in order to establish final proof to government land or to be allowable under the law to own his home. It is in connection with this need for citizenship that the frauds occur. Citizenship with the resulting right to vote ought to be sacred to a hundred-per-cent patriot and yet, we find inspectors and special agents of the federal naturalization service literally offering American citizenship for sale even to persons who have deliberately placed themselves in a position where they knew that they forsook any further claim to naturalization.

A widespread and systematically organized has graft in connection with the formalities of naturalization because that it has created a revelation of feeling against citizenship and caused much of the best available timber for American citizenship to shun naturalization. This is the main cause which is responsible for the steady decline of the number of petitions for final papers. In the large cities there have appeared social parasites who lead their victims to believe that they are able to expedite and facilitate the obtaining of complete citizenship and are merely impostors without any influence simulating the role of a conscious graft.

Another form of graft practiced upon recently arrived immigrants and which places both American and patriotism in a strange light takes place in certain special cases in Americanization. Here we have the commercialization of the power vested in the teacher and the priest. The foreigner is told that one of the component elements of complete Americanism is the monogamous home, that there is no home without a home and lot and that a non-

GRAFT AND CIVIC RIGHTS

The two main prerogatives of the citizen of a political democracy of the bourgeois type are the vote and the right for jury duty. During the time that he functions as a juror or as a voter, the citizen is not only a member of the firm which, sold the lots expected to make a profit more from the lapses of its customers than from an honest desire to satisfy their craving for the ownership of some. Many teachers of Americanism are known to have derived large commissions from their participation in such schemes.

Dr. A. L. P. Dennis, writing of a recent trip through Bohemia, says the petty graft is still continued in some degree, and is mainly in respect to education and land. It was quite open that a candidate for a small position as a clerk and a clerk admitted that he had frequently to cross the path of a higher up in the administrative graft in order to secure an appointment. In the Land Office has charge of the distribution of the large estates there could be found many instances of trickery that could not bear investigation. Some of the landowners, in making up their private budgets, put down a certain sum for bribery as a matter of course, and the officials of the new state of Czechoslovakia are taxed with that kind of business, they expostulate that there is a new state and that there exists delay and confusion in every phase of public administration. And yet, Czechoslovakia is one of the healthiest of European countries from a point of view of public morality.

Perhaps one of the reasons for this prevalence of petty graft is the fact that many branches of the public service, the pay is ridiculously small. In the C. S. the pay is better but, in spite of this, there may be found an increasing tendency towards the creation of a grafting bureaucracy. One of the healthiest causes for pride in their country of the immigrants of thirty years ago was the relative simplicity of the administrative functions, the police was not used in matters of public administration and the personnel was both unobtrusive and reserved in its attitude. In a quarter of a century the American administrative personnel has been increased much faster than the population and nearly all its members are uselessly hostile to the average citizen up to the moment where he makes it worthwhile for them to change their attitude.

We shall posit some concrete illustrations of this general statement in a detailed study of some specific forms of administration.

NATURALIZATION GRAFT

A special form of administrative graft which has taken huge proportions is that connected with the naturalization of aliens. This form of graft becomes exceedingly important in the presence of the large patriotic hosts of those who indulge in it and the often complete indifference to nationalism of those who benefit by it. Naturalization becomes actual usucapion to the immigrant who needs his second papers in order to establish final proof to government land or to be allowable under the law to own his home. It is in connection with this need for citizenship that the frauds occur. Citizenship with the resulting right to vote ought to be sacred to a hundred-per-cent patriot and yet, we find inspectors and special agents of the federal naturalization service literally offering American citizenship for sale even to persons who have deliberately placed themselves in a position where they knew that they forsook any further claim to naturalization.

A widespread and systematically organized has graft in connection with the formalities of naturalization because that it has created a revelation of feeling against citizenship and caused much of the best available timber for American citizenship to shun naturalization. This is the main cause which is responsible for the steady decline of the number of petitions for final papers. In the large cities there have appeared social parasites who lead their victims to believe that they are able to expedite and facilitate the obtaining of complete citizenship and are merely impostors without any influence simulating the role of a conscious graft.

Another form of graft practiced upon recently arrived immigrants and which places both American and patriotism in a strange light takes place in certain special cases in Americanization. Here we have the commercialization of the power vested in the teacher and the priest. The foreigner is told that one of the component elements of complete Americanism is the monogamous home, that there is no home without a home and lot and that a non-

WAGES 'JIPPOED' DOWN TO 'NORMAL' IN COPPER BELT

Carpenters Who Got \$1 An Hour Last Year Now Get \$1.40 For Fourteen Hours a Day For Three To Five Dollars.

COPPERTON, Utah—(Month of Birmingham Canyon)—July 18.—The Utah Copper Company is taking advantage of the opportunity created by the over-supply of labor in the building industry to construct a number of new houses at a labor cost considerably below the present living standard. The houses when completed will be rented to some of the company's super-slaves for further exploiting purposes.

Wages have been reduced by means of the well known Jippo system. Carpenters, who were able to make a dollar an hour last year when they first started to jippo on this project, are at the present time slaving from ten to fourteen hours a day and not making more than fifty cents.

Classlessness comes from the non-existence among these slaves as I recently noted the emblem of American imperialism and shield of exploiters displayed on some of their delapidated automotive relics. I heard one of them express his opinion to the effect that the only way he could see to get out of poverty was to quit the job and work longer hours.

What the boys go on there than anything else is some literature that will tell them the truth about why they are in poverty and how to get out of it.

W. Organizer—H. R. D.

During the discussion of the child-labor law in Congress, one of the members of the House, Mr. Keating of Colorado, received a letter from an acquaintance who was a laborer in the coal mines of that state warning him not to vote for the bill because he, the father, had a force of six children and he would be unable to support his family if he were to lose his job. He could not have worded his letter differently.

Even in the American middle class, the exploitation of children may begin as a vacation or outing and end in the commercial exploitation of their labor. The next step is for the middle class parent to work his children for gain during school hours in open violation of the law.

PRIVATE GRAFT

Graft is not limited to public services. It is just as frequent in private as in public business. Between public officials and the private citizen there may be found an intermediary category of social venality who exercise a function of social nature but privately controlled. The venal social worker as well as his more professional colleague are just as much the politicians from the moment that they feel themselves vested with some form of authority. Church members, the members of the board of directors of a pattern house, when they had been appointed to boards of censorship for moving pictures, allowed their decisions to be influenced by bribery in collusion with both producers and exhibitors.

THE GRAFT OF THE LABOR LEADER

Many years ago, an American delegate speaking before the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, in Germany, made the assertion that graft had permeated the whole fabric of American society. This assertion is truer today than ever before. The radically inclined workers of the C. P. of America are not the only ones who are guilty of this. It is a structural inefficiency and unable to cope with the conditions resulting from the introduction of the machine into industry. This is their main grievance against the federated craft unions.

The second count in the indictment is that craft unionism has failed to take a deliberate stand along the lines of social orientation followed by organized labor the world over. Craft unionism, in the C. S., is class-conscious, it believes in the everlastingness of the capitalist system and directs the energies of its membership not towards the creation of a more efficient social organism destined to supersede the present economic system but towards the perpetuation of what it considers as an unalterable evil. The result of this attitude of acquiescence in relation to the institution of private property, leads to a reaction in the shape of an imitative mentality in social matters. This reaction is precisely what constitutes the psychology of graft under all its forms. Sometimes that tendency manifests itself in the misuse of the privileges of trade unionism and the sense of the employers, as exemplified in that crude form of sabotage which creates a strike fund out of an exorbitant rate of dues.

The rank and file of the organized craftsmen evince an exorbitant attitude of graft under all its forms. Sometimes that tendency manifests itself in the misuse of the privileges of trade unionism and the sense of the employers, as exemplified in that crude form of sabotage which creates a strike fund out of an exorbitant rate of dues. Sometimes that tendency manifests itself in the misuse of the privileges of trade unionism and the sense of the employers, as exemplified in that crude form of sabotage which creates a strike fund out of an exorbitant rate of dues.

With the rank and file of the pure-and-simple trade-unionists admittedly would-be-

BIG SURPLUS OF LABOR IN LUMBER INDUSTRY SHOWN

Some Reduction of Unemployment in Northwest Follows Opening of Fruit-Picking Season But Part Is the Rule.

SEATTLE, July 18.—A slight reduction in unemployment on the Pacific Coast during July was reported in the Department of Labor survey made public today.

The reduction was laid to the opening of the fruit picking season, giving employment to thousands of itinerants. Slumps were reported in most industries, however, with the number of workers being decreased in part-time schedules adopted. The lumber industry slumped in the Northwest.

Following is the district survey: PORTLAND—Unemployment in the lumber industry increased with the closing of mills. Several manufacturing establishments curtailed fruit small fruit harvesting and canning activities were under way.

SEATTLE—More than usual number of workers were unemployed, with many industries on part time, but building was increasing towards a summer level.

TACOMA—Lumber and paper mills were on a part-time basis. There was a resumption of labor, including skilled mill work.

SPOKANE—Employment in the lumber industry showed an increase over May. The lumber industry was promising.

NORTHWESTERN WASHINGTON—The lumber industry was promising. The lumber industry was promising.

EVERETT—All the mills closed June 14. Many lumber mills cut forces and a surplus of labor was noted in all parts of the industry.

CENTRAL WASHINGTON—There was a heavy demand for agricultural help. The lumber industry was promising.

GRAYS HARBOR AND VICINITY—The lumber industry was promising. The lumber industry was promising.

RAYMOND—Many lumber mills and camps closed.

graffers, there should be no wonder if those same workers delegate the executive officers of their organizations to a type of leadership which is hardly more than a look-out for an occasion to be bought out. During the competitive period of the American industry, before the merger, the calling of a strike in the plant of a competitor was a habitual thing of competition and it benefited the wage-earning body as much as the unscrupulous employer himself. With the period of trustification, the methods of the labor leader's craft had to be changed by its intimate nature and fundamental mechanism remained intact. If the present day labor leader is not the same opportunist to sell for a price as his predecessor of twenty-five years ago, he attempts to do so through his office to create a proper atmosphere that will lead to his later employment by the industrial capitalists.

Several very interesting instances of the labor leader's craft had to be changed by its intimate nature and fundamental mechanism remained intact. If the present day labor leader is not the same opportunist to sell for a price as his predecessor of twenty-five years ago, he attempts to do so through his office to create a proper atmosphere that will lead to his later employment by the industrial capitalists.

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SEWARD, Neb.—Every day some of the farmers come in looking for slaves to be sold. At the harvest auctions are fairly well organized here and are holding out for 40c per bushel, John has little success.

The town hall immediately puts in his appearance, ordering the harvest workers to go to work or get out of town. This proves that American law and order committees are the chief head hunters of the world.—G. B. Ashew.

PRIEST RIVER, Ind.—E. C. Olson, contractor for the Diamond Match Co., cut the wages July 8 from \$4.00 low to \$3.00 low. Some of the men were cut as much as 50c a day.

Camp 8 has about 60 men employed, some gypso and some day work. There are two cuts skidding, which is all day work. Choker setters get \$5.00 per day, cut, chasers \$4.50, sawyers \$4.00, sawpits \$3.50, tall down men \$3.50, landmen \$4.00. All the team skidding is gypso. The gypsos are making wages and landmen \$4.00.

Camp 6 crew is moving to camp 9. The section crew is located in camp 9 now. About 14 men employed are starting to lay steel—about 20 miles of new track. Wages are \$3.50 per day, board \$1.50 per day in above camps.—D.E.L. 15-10.

ARIEL, Wash.—Work has started on the Glory Hole for the dam site. Low is 55c an hour, working 8 and 9 hours. The dam is to be 100 feet high. There are 100 men employed. There are 100 men employed. There are 100 men employed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kans. July 17.—General Leavenworth, manager of the Leavenworth & Light Co. at Leavenworth, states the company is preparing to establish a camp at Merritt to house 100 men employed. The high power transmission line which the company is to build from Rock Island to Everett. Mr. Tallman said he expected Merritt camp to be in operation about August 1. The crew working out of there will be engaged in turning the right of way on the line before the snow flies.

The base camp is to be established at Leavenworth about September 1, according to Mr. Tallman. The camp is headquarters here, probably for two years.

The power line survey has been completed, deals for the right of way are being completed, and actual construction work will begin with the opening of the camp at Merritt.—G.O.-15.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Papa Polson has started the two camps. He opened up at the old wage scale, but is figuring on having a meeting of his docile slaves—Four 1/2-on the 15th, when they will vote for a wage—X10410.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Donovan & Cleyre Logging Co. is called the haywire hand-out office. Fare from Aberdeen is \$1.50 (cash—if you don't have it, no job). You hire out in the company office. They are running two shifts. Riggering men get \$4.50, second loaders \$5.50, buckers and second fallers \$6.50, and head fallers \$6.50. There is a 10c a day extra for a meal. Double deck trucks are used.

When they were picking slaves to start up in Aberdeen, Big Bill Donovan (Chief Squirrel) made a speech. "Boys," says Bill, "I don't believe in cutting wages, but the Association has ordered a 10 per cent cut. Now who wants to go to work?" There were about 2,000 disgruntled slaves present. They flooded his employment office. Name? Where do you live? What are you in the army? Work for us here! Sign here!

Believing on the words, Perry, the tall fellow, said, "I don't believe in cutting wages, but the Association has ordered a 10 per cent cut. Now who wants to go to work?" There were about 2,000 disgruntled slaves present. They flooded his employment office. Name? Where do you live? What are you in the army? Work for us here! Sign here!

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NO PROSPECT OF EARLY REVIVAL SAYS ANNALIST

Present Indications Point To No Improvement In Business Conditions Before September or October.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Annalist, financial publication, and considered one of the best authorities on economic conditions says that general business conditions in the business situation indicate a change, announcing that according to its index in June had declined to approximately the level of 1929, and that on the basis of the movement of commercial paper rates the expected upturn might be "almost any time after the first of 1930 or the first quarter of 1931."

"In business itself," added the publication, "the most serious factor is the lack of an immediate upturn. Construction contracts showed marked improvement in June, but the gain was largely the result of exceptional items which may or may not recur. Otherwise present indications are that expectations of an upturn prior to September or October are likely to be disappointed."

DEVILS LAKE, N. D.—Haying is on in this vicinity. Wages are \$1.50 a day, for 12 hours. Fare from Aberdeen is \$1.50 (cash—if you don't have it, no job). You hire out in the company office. They are running two shifts. Riggering men get \$4.50, second loaders \$5.50, buckers and second fallers \$6.50, and head fallers \$6.50. There is a 10c a day extra for a meal. Double deck trucks are used.

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